

Appl. No.: 09/922,064
Supplemental Amdt. Dated: June 28, 2005

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Listing of Claims:

Claim 1. (previously presented): A method for identifying the source of crosstalk disturbance in a subscriber loop comprising the steps of:

- measuring the power spectral density of the noise present on a subscriber loop;
- correlating the power spectral density for said subscriber loop with a predetermined set of power spectral densities for a group of possible crosstalk disturbers;
- selecting the crosstalk disturber having the most closely correlated power spectral density;
- subtracting the power spectral density for the selected crosstalk disturber from the measured power spectral density of said subscriber loop using spectral subtraction to generate a residual power spectral density;
- correlating the residual power spectral density with the predetermined set of power spectral densities for the group of possible crosstalk disturbers; and,
- selecting the crosstalk disturber having the most closely correlated power spectral density.

Claim 2. (canceled).

Claim 3. (previously presented): The method of claim 1 wherein the steps of subtracting, correlating and selecting are iteratively performed until the correlation coefficient for the most closely correlated power spectral density falls below a predetermined correlation threshold.

Claim 4. (original): The method of claim 3 wherein the predetermined correlation threshold is between approximately 0.7 to approximately 0.99.

Claim 5. (original): The method of claim 3 wherein the predetermined correlation threshold is approximately 0.9.

Claim 6. (previously presented): The method of claim 1 wherein negative power spectrum densities resulting from said subtracting step are mapped into a non-negative value.

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Claim 7. (currently amended): The method of claim 6 wherein the mapping function, T , is defined as:

$$T[\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)^2] = \begin{cases} |\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2, & \text{if } |\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2 > \beta |C_i(f)|^2 \\ \Phi|C_i(f)|^2, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

wherein $|\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2$ is the residual power spectral density and $\Phi|C_i(f)|^2$ is a non-negative function equal to a pre-determined noise floor.

Claim 8. (currently amended): The method of claim 2-1 further comprising the step of sending the identity of the selected crosstalk disturber to a system for spectrum management of a system having a plurality of bundled subscriber loops.

Claim 9. (currently amended): An apparatus for identification of the source of crosstalk disturbance in a subscriber loop comprising:

a means for inputting a signal indicative of the power spectral density of the noise present on a subscriber loop;

a means for correlating the signal indicative of the power spectral density for said subscriber loop with a predetermined set of power spectral densities for a group of possible crosstalk disturbers;

a means for selecting the crosstalk disturber having the most closely correlated power spectral density;

a means for subtracting the power spectral density for the selected crosstalk disturber from the signal indicative of the measured power spectral density of said subscriber loop using spectral subtraction to generate a residual power spectral density; and,

a means for mapping negative residual power spectral densities into a non-negative value wherein the mapping function, T , is defined as:

$$T[\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)^2] = \begin{cases} |\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2, & \text{if } |\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2 > \beta |C_i(f)|^2 \\ \Phi|C_i(f)|^2, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

wherein $|\tilde{C}_{i+1}(f)|^2$ is the residual power spectral density and $\Phi|C_i(f)|^2$ is a non-negative function equal to a pre-determined noise floor.

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Claim 10. (cancelled).

Claim 11. (cancelled).

Claim 12. (cancelled).